the Sultan's vassal, yet if it means to go

further and demand a cession of territory,

or to place garrisons in certain places, or

to establish a species of political protec-

torate, negotiations to those ends should be

conducted, not at Tunis, but at Constanti-

nople. Of course, the principles and prece-

dents of international jurisprudence are of

small account in the case of a State so en-

feebled and discredited as the Porte now

seems to be. If France looks back, however,

at the predicament she was in ten years

ago, and weighs the contingencies of

tate before committing herself to a

violation of international law. No doubt

she can deal with Tunis as she may please,

and there is little likelihood that the re-

monstrances of Turkey would prove for the

present of the least avail; but every false

move made by M. DE ST. HILAIRE will be

closely watched by BISMARCK, and the

French republic may have cause one day to

regret any exhibition of arrogant or arbi-

trary conduct. Those who wish France well

trust that her Foreign Minister is sincere

in denying the existence of any motive for

the expedition against Tunis except that of

The Rev. Dr. Bellows Ashamed.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, according to a re-

port in the New York Herald, recently said

"liave we not had a bey of smart lawyers busy for

over a week in trying to prove that the streets are clean

enough, or that they cannot be cleaned, or that they shall

not be cleaned if their fifth is to be regarded as any impu-tation on the old Police Commissioners! I confess I have

never felt more ashamed of Republican lawyers than in

What does Dr. Bellows mean? Does he

mean that the right to appear and defend

with counsel, guaranteed by the Constitu-

tion, shall be reduced to a mere dead letter,

What kind of government would Dr. BEL-

Lows have? Is he in favor of an absolute

There can be no security for freedom, no

security for justice, where this very right

under discussion-the right to appear and

So dear is it to the hearts of all peoples.

that in these days even despotisms pay an

outward show of respect to it; and even in

the late prosecutions of the Nihilists in Rus-

sia for killing the Czar, the accused were

But it is only of Republican lawyers that

Dr. Bellows was ashamed; as if a law

yer's being a Republican would justify him

The pious and learned Doctor may, on re

flection, have reason to feel ashamed of

something that has been said in a place

Senators find it difficult to understand why

How do you know? What evidence is there

to prove the truth of your allegation? What

public facts can be adduced to demonstrate how

the majority of the voters feel about this matter

There are no such facts. There is no such ev-

dence. The Tribune does not know any such

thing. But being strongly enlisted on one side

of the controversy, it sets up its boyish avermen

with the same positiveness as if the case were

The uniform question, which is now one

of the chief problems troubling the National Guard of this State, has just received a fresh

contribution at Albany, in the shape of a bil

introduced by Mr. DRAPER, providing for the

payment of a fixed sum to the military funds of

regiments, companies, troops, batteries, and all

separate organizations, instead of the issue of

State uniforms and equipments. The making

of a false enlistment paper, in order to pro-

cure a larger allowance of the fund, is to be

punished, under this bill, as a misdemeanor.

and the taking of a farse oath on such a paper

as perjury. Apparently, suits might already be

brought against some efficers for past offences

in this matter, unless Adjutant-General Town

SEND, Inspector-General Oliver, and others of

the Code Commissioners have themselves borne

people are an discussed with them and their by. For it is the truth that ninety-nine voters out cumfred hearthy rejoice at the course of the Pres-Fibure.

defend by counsel-is not held sacred.

allowed counsel to defend them.

in being false to his client!

other than the City Hall.

perfectly established.

false witness.

'allowing their discussion in the Mayor's court."

of no vital practical efficacy?

despotism, or of Lynch law?

the words which follow:

chastising the predatory frontier tribes.

the

future, she may well hesi-

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

Abbey's Park Theatre-The Masont. tendemy of Music-Marketh Rijou Opera House. The Marcelle. Mattine. Daily's Theatte-all the Rays. Mattine. Grand Opera House. Photos. Mattine. H. worly's 14th nt. Theater-Oly, a Germa Maverty's Stn Av. Theater -Olivette Matines Liverty's Nibbo's Gorden-Cartles in Spain Madison Square Theater-Hami Kirks Madison Squire Theat to live Man Fermina.

Renderd Theater-Biles Taylor.

Union Square Theater-Belles of the Kitchen.

Wilnesser Theater-Belles of the Kitchen.

Wilnesser Theater-Widow Belott. Mailing.

Bribing and Intimidating.

That President GABFIELD's first batch of New York nominations were sent in as a brine to Senator CONKLING to vote for the confirmation of Judge Robertson, is conclusively proven by the circumstance that when Mr. CONKLING had declared his unalterable opposition to Judge Robertson, they were withdrawn. This fact is irreconcilable with any other theory than that they were designed as a bribe.

Their withdrawal was also meant as an intimidation. It was an open declaration that the President intended to refuse any share in the division of what he regards a the spolls of office, to any Senator who should presume to go counter to his august wishes. A bait before and a lash behind! Can the United States Senate be coaxed and driven

A Supplementary, Confirmatory, and Additional Confession by Grand Juror William S. Corwin.

We have received the following communication from the confessing Graud Juror, Mr. WILLIAM S. CORWIN: "Sin: The article in Tun Sun of May 9, referring to an ar

tiele taken from the New York World, unintentionally doe injustice to the Grand Jury by whom the Police Commisseems to be impressed with the idea, and charges that the Grand Jurors, upon their oaths, 'faisely presented as guilty of a crime a man whom they believed to be inno

"The article referred to affords no ground for any such statement or charge. The charge before the Grand Jury was not made against the Police Roard as private indi-viduals, but as a rubble board or organization, for neglect of duty in their official espacity, and not against them a individuals. The editor of Tax Sex seems to have entire overlooked this fact. He knows, or should know, that a indictment against the Board or Police Commissioners be sustained must include all the members of the Board not in their personal character, but in their official ca pacity. The Grand Jury were without power to do othe wise. The law compelled this course, and they we bound to follow, or prove recreant to eath and duty. N conspiracy was entered into, and none was necessary They simply had to perform the duty that the law im passed upon them, and leave the result in the hands o the courts.

"While the law required the indictment of these officials as an entire body, irrespective of the question of the indi vidual guilt or innocesses of any of the several member of the Commission, it has been equally careful to guarand protect the individual or personal rights of each and every member of the Commission. They may plead separately. One or more may on the trial be fully exonerated, while others are convicted.

"True, there is a seeming hardship in holding a man t trial who proves fully to be innocent, but that is the pen-atty which secrety exacts from all poor Travs who are found in bad company.

"That the Grand Jury who indicted the Board of Police Commissioners did their duty upon the evidence befor-them can hardly be doubted, and that such indictmen meets with general public approval is beyond question Even some of the indicted officials, conscious of their pe results that they have sought out members of the Grand Jury whom they believed to have been active in securing

NEW YORK, May 9." It will be seen that Mr. Conwin makes no attempt whatever to deny the absolute accuracy of his original confession as made to reporter of the World, and copied by us from that journal.

That confession was, in substance, that he and other Grand Jurors had indicted certain persons whom they believed to be inno

We have suggested that Grand Phrors guilty of such an act should themselves be indicted for criminal conspiracy and perjury; and of the correctness of that opinion entertain no doubt.

Mr. WILLIAM S. CORWIN, however, says: "The editor of Tax Sus seems to be impressed with the bloa, and charges that the Grand Jurors, upon their eaths. Alsely presented as guilty of a crime a man

whom they believed to be innocent." Now let us see whether this belief of ours is or is not fully justified by Mr. Corwin's original confession, first published in the World and subsequently emphatically ratified by him. In that confession Mr. Con-WIN says, referring to the indictment:

"When it was read, and it was found that Narrage and Smith were included, four or five mediately protested. I also spoke against it."

He then goes on to say:

"We finally acquiesced, with one exception, Mr. ROBERS saying that he did not think it consistent with his oath to indict a man whom he supposed to be into-It follows of course that the others who

'acquiesced" did consider it consistent with their oaths to indict a man whom they supposed to be innocent!

Mr. Conwin prates in his original confes sion about choosing the lesser of two evils the one being that the guilty should escape, and the other that the innocent should be falsely accused along with them. He thought the latter the lesser evil, and falsely accused those he believed to be innocent. He and his colleagues, to the number required by law, did this. They did it under cath; hence the curse pronounced by the Apostie upon Ananias applies to them Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto

Mr. CORWIN now says:

"That such indictment meets with general public apgroval is beyond question " The same justification or excuse might have been urged at the time in defence of the persecution and crucifixion of our

But when the public understand that the Grand Jurors were sworn to "present all things truly," and that they deliberately and wilfully indicted two Police Commissioners faisely, it is morally impossible that there should be any general public approval

of such an indictment. There can be no intelligent and permament general approval of criminal conspiracy falsely to accuse innocent persons of crime; and no approval of Perjury on the

part of Grand Jurors.

Windom Wins. To-day's returns virtually remove any doubts that may have existed as to the success of Secretary Windom's funding scheme. Of the \$196,000,000 six per cents maturing July 1 next, all but an inconsiderable amount have been or soon will be extended at his per cent, and still remain payable at the pleasure of the Government, This portion of the national debt, therefore, is now in a shape more favorable for future liquidation than if it had been converted cuit to see how she can dispute the cominto long bonds at three per cent. It can be paid off in installments as the surplus revenue permits, without asking for offers and paying a premium above par for sur-

render in advance of maturity

the same policy which has proved so successful in the case of the six per cents may also be applied with equal success to the \$440,000,000 and more of five per cents which matured the 1st of this month. The Secretary will have a considerable amount of ready cash left after redeeming the sixes not presented for continuance. In addition, he has a colorable pretence for claiming the right to issue and sell \$104,000,000 and upward of four per cents. Armed with these weapons, nothing hinders him from threatening with payment the holders of the five per cents as he threatened the holders of the six per cents, and, judging from the result thus far, he will threaten to the same purpose. It is true that the holders of the five per cents could, if they chose, come together, pool their bonds, take payment for all the Secretary offered to redeem, and then let the remainder, say \$300,000,000, run on at five per cent. But it is not probable that this will happen. Like the holders of the six per cents, each one will selfishly look out for himself alone, and the Secretary will beat them all in detail.

As we have said from the first, the Secretary has been playing a gigantic game of bluff, and, with a comparatively poor hand, has won it. To so much credit as the achievement involves he is legitimately entitled, and the taxpayers of the country will hardly be disposed to find fault with him for extricating them from the awkward predicament in which they had been left by the outgoing administration. But for all that, the procedure is not one of which the country can be proud, nor one which we would like to see repeated.

'Turkey's Interest in Tunis.

According to the latest telegrams, the Bey of Tunis is encouraged by the Porte to refuse the French demands. On the other hand. France has notified the Sultan that any overt attempt to thwart her projects in North Africa, such as the despatch of Turkish ironciads to Tunis, would be regarded as a cause of war. Inasmuch as some trouble is apprehended from this quarter, it may be well to point out the precise relation of the Ottoman sovereign to the regency.

The claim of suzerainty asserted by the head of the house of OTHMAN, as the living representative of the Abbassid Caliphs, is more than eleven hundred years old, and, although the authority of the caliphate has been shadowy enough during most of that period its right to levy tribute has been recognized by nearly all the occupants of Tunis. From the date of the Moslem conquest, toward the close of the seventh century A. D., such Mohammedanism as the Berbers of West Africa professed was of a very heterodox character. They still clung to their ancient forms of belief, and, like the Perstans, welcomed any form of Islam which enabled them to escape from the rigid bonds of Semilic orthodoxy. For this reason, all the territories now comprehended in the

empire of Morocco, and known through the middle ages under the name of the Maghreb were soon definitely sundered from the Eastern caliphate. As early as the year 786, EDRIS, a lineal descendant of ALI, the Prophet's son-in-law, proclaimed self Imam in this part of Africa, and founded the Edrisite dynasty. whose capital was Fez. That part of the coast, however, which included the present countries of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, while it soon acquired a virtual independence, did not disclaim a nominal allegiance to the house of ABBAS. For upward of century this region had been disturbed by incessant revolts, when in the year 800 A. D IBRAHIM Ibn el AGLAB, the Lieutenant of HAROUN ALRASCHID, made himself master of the country. By offering to pay into the imperial treasury an annual sum of 40,000 dinars, instead of drawing out of it 100,000 yearly, as the other Governors had done, he induced HAROUN to make the office of Viceroy hereditary in the Aglabite family. Under the Aglabites their capital, Kalrwan, situated somewhat to the south of the present town of Tunis, became one of the most populous and splendid cities of Islam, and their maritime power was for long time formidable to all the wester coasts of the Mediterranean. It is to

vivors of that race.

States lying to the west of Fez. The

Algerines, being exposed to continued as-

sault on the part of their Moorish neigh-

reluctance in these claims, and their naval

contingent rendered notable service to the

proved less tractable, however, and a few

years after the sea fight just mentioned, a

Turkish General, SINAN Pasha, conquered

and incorporated it with the Ottoman em-

pire. The Turkish Pashs, however, was

new Government was established, at the

official was gradually superseded by

these Beys were sometimes tributary

directly to the Porte, and sometimes to the

Sultan never renounced the claims which

ie inherited with the caliphate, and these

have been repeatedly acknowledged by the

dynasty which has ruled in Tunis during

formally defined by a treaty negotiated

with KHAIREDDIN, who was then the Bey's

Prime Minister, and who subsequently, on

his removal to Constantinople, was made

Grand Vizier. By this compact the Caliph

renounced the tribute formerly exacted,

while the Bey, on his part, agreed to receive

his investiture from Constantinople, and to

neither declare war, conclude peace, nor

cede territory without the Caliph's author-

ity. It was further stipulated that the Sul-

tan's name must appear on all the coinage,

and that, in the case of war, the army must

be at the disposal of the Porte. In internal

affairs, however, and for the purpose of

forming merely commercial treaties with

foreign States, the power of the Bey was to

Now, the French Foreign Office claims

that it has never recognized the binding

force of this treaty. But France has fre-

quently affirmed the Sultan's right to ren-

resent the Abbassid caliphate, and it is diffi-

petence of a suzerain and a vassal to define

their mutual relations. Her assent is cor-

tainly not necessary to make such a defini-

forth, it seems to be unquestionable that,

remain absolute.

Sultan's vassal at Algiers. But the Turkish

How many of our New York readers know anything more of the Narrows than they hav been able to see from the decks of the Long Branch, Rockaway, and Coney Island steambe noted, however, that neither the princes of this family nor any boats? Probably not one in a hundred, if a of the dynasties which succeeded them up to the sixteenth century repudiated many. Yet this water gateway of New York while it can never hope to rival our own famous the suzerainty of the Abbassid caliphate, beaches in public favor, has a beauty and life of ts own. The New Yorker who has never watchalthough they might at times neglect to pay ed the ships come and go through it of a sumtribute to the discredited and fugitive sur mer morning or afternoon, when its waters are rippling and sparkling in the sunshine, ha When, after the conquest of Egypt by missed a pleasure-a pleasure, too, lying at his Sultan SELIM in 1517, the last Abbassid Caliph very door, since after he has crossed Fulton died at Constantinople, he transmitted by Ferry the expenditure of ten cents will put this will all his spiritual authority to the Otto ever-shifting panorama under his eyes. man sovereign. As Commanders of the Faithful, the Sultans thenceforth demanded not only the old tribute, but active cooperation in war, from all the African

After expending more than three hundred housand dollars on six-day foot races during he last few years, New York has apparent tired of the exhibitions. All of the four matches which have followed each other in this city within as many months have been financia failures compared with the earlier successes ors, seem to have acquiesced without-much which enabled the winners to walk off with what appeared to them large fortunes. It is doubtful whether now even a great international match, unless the contest from the start Furks at the battle of Lepanto. Tunis should be closer and faster than all previous performances, would succeed in drawing any. ing like paying houses. In the dual match in Madison Square Garden between Rowsell and ALBERT and O'LEARY and VAUGHN, the management barely saved itself from loss. In the soon driven out by an insurrection, and a last race for the champion belt held by HART, the winner received the sweepstakes only; while head of which was a Dey, but this military KROHNE, after his herculean feat of walking ahead of all the runners except Panction, came a civil officer bearing the title of out as second man without a cent. One cause Bey. During the next three centuries for the waning of interest in these races is the fact that in nearly all the late contests most of the men popularly looked upon as winners have dropped out suspiciously early, thus destroying the confidence necessary for the success of such exhibitions. As the limit of human endurance in these races has possibly been reached in Rowell's 147 miles in twenty-four hours, and a probability of making 600 miles in the present century. Finally, in 1871, tho six days, a discontinuance of these exhaustive relations of the Porte to the regency were trials would be of little loss to the world.

The setting out of the steam yacht Livadia from Ferrol to Gibraltar recalls the fact that the Russian monarch for whom this costly pleasure vessel was built, did not live to set foot on it. He had looked forward with high anticipations to its possession, and money was lavished to make it incomparable in all its appointments. Ill luck seemed to pursue it; the vessel was forced to put into Ferrol, on its voyage from Great Britain, to repair the damage received from contact with floating wreck age, as was averred, on its first voyage, Per burs its ill fortune may change now, and it may perform the rest of its journey in safety.

The people in the Ute region seem to be carefully working up the proposed campaign against the Indians, by rumors of outrages thich are all attributed to the red men, no matter by whom committed. These sensational stories are evidently designed to serve the purpose of a border war.

One of the topics not likely to be permitted to come up for discussion in the Methodist Ecumenical Conference is the modern Methodist meeting house, with its steeple, bell, organ, carved pulpit, upholstered scats, stained glass, tion valid. In view of the facts above set Yet in John Wesler's eyes this spick-andsuperincumbent mortgage, and pew rents Ecsides this, it now seems probable that while France may be justified in chastising phenomenon, prophetic of evil days near at

hand. He exhorted his preachers to see to it that the meeting houses should be neat and plain, laving stress upon the plainness. Else, he argued, rich men would become necessary to the societies, and then farewell to Methodist discipline, and to Methodist doctrine too. But both the world and Methodism have changed in Important respects since JOHN WESLET'S time.

The imperial sorrows of St. Petersburg have not affected the imperial rejoleings of Vienna, as appears from Vienna's high jubilation for several days over the ceremonies that culminated yesterday in the marriage between Crown Prince RUDOLPH of Austria and the Princess STEPHANIE of Belgium. The triple alliance between the great empires of Europe was not strong enough to make the sorrow over the late Russian Czar's death cloud the Vienna nuptials.

It is hardly necessary to go across the ocean for instances of the evils of diseased meat, when such incidents as the poisoning of three children at Belleville, Ontario, by sausages bought at a grocer's, are ready at hand. It will hardly be pretended that this evant is a malicious contribution to the European war or American hogs.

There has been fault finding in Milwaukee ecause so many of the municipal offices are filled by Germans. Of the twenty-six Aldermen sixteen are of German birth, two-thirds o the school trustees are of the same nation, and so are, with one exception, all of the employees of the City Treasurer's, the Comptroller's, the County Clerk's, and the Register's offices. This s certainly a strong force of Teutonic office holders, yet we hear of no complaint that the work of these German officials and clerks is not well and faithfully performed. They are fullfledged American citizens, and while no discrimination ought to be exercised in their favor no more ought any to be aimed against them. Milwaukee contains a very large German population, and it is natural that this element ought to be represented in the Government of the city as well as in the taxpaying and assessment rolls. After all, it is noticeable that the native American politicians have kept the leading and best remunerated offices for themselves; and a careful investigation will undoubtedly show that they have contrived to find plenty of good berths for their friends and hangers on also. New York has its German officeholders, too; but we have yet to hear that they are in any way less desirable than others.

The pedestrians who started out for a six day foot race, in the American Institute, possessed experience, pluck, and well-tried endurance. Their failure was not through any lack of fitness for the struggle. The trouble was an absence of thousands of enthusiastic, fifty-cent spontators. Nothing keeps a pedestrian going in a long race like a big roll of money at the end of it.

GARFIELD AND THE HUBBELL LETTER An Inside View-Another Field for Investiga-

tion-Why not Tyner! WASHINGTON, May 10 .- I talked with a gentleman who knew about Garfleid's letter to Hubbell about raising money from the Star combination. "Naturally," said be, "I'm with Garfield. I want to give his Administration what support I can, because I want it to succeed. About his letter to Hubbell I have to say this: It was written after consultation, and with a full knowledge that it was to be shown by Brady to the Star contractors to let them un derstand that Garfield knew all about it; in fact, that it was he that was passing the hat for their contributions. Garfield might just as well deny the best-known fact in the world as to deny to such of us as were inside this explanation of the circumstances under which the Hubbell letter was written. He may just as well deny writing the letter itself as to deny the circum stances, the objects, and results, too of it.

It was just this: There was sore need for money to carry Indiana. It was thought i Brady had the right kind of letter from Garfield, he could get contributions from the Star people. Just what they were Garfield knew perfectly well, from the investigation in the House of Representatives the previous winter. Besides, he was told why they would give. His letter to Hubbell was to fit the case. He would have written any other to fit the case. The very least Garfield can do new is to keep silence Brady manifested more conscience and prulence than Garfield in the matter. I don't know what he wouldn't have done to get money for Indiana just then. It will not do to put on an innocent face to some of us now. Garfield is perfectly enveloped by complicity with things which the Hubbell letter, explained as I have xplained it, forms a part. That letter belongs to the category of epistles which principals in wickedness write to pals." What think you of the Star contract develop-

ments in Philadelphia?" inquired I of a posta service man. "There's only one thing to think about them. There will be lots of such yet, all over. Now, look here," said he. "I've been connected with the Government, here and there one way and another, for more than twenty years—on the inside, I mean. Now, just give me the power and the lead only once, and I'll take any branch of the Government and turn out things similar to these postal develop I would like to take the Treas ury Department for the inst four yearstake up John Sherman's operations, turn his doings, the syndicates, Fort Sher man and a hundred things inside out. I tell you, the Stars would cease even to twinkle then. I rather believe the moor would hide its face. Talk about investigating things! There's the place o get something rich. But it won't ever be done," said the man of affairs-"John Sherman heeled himself every chance-unless some body squeals, which may be some time. Does any living man suppose nobody made asything through, for instance, the First National Bank's relations with the Treasury? Is anybody se simple as to suppose the syndicate was composed of a flock of lambs, and John Sherman the shepherd dog? The Star fellows are small fry compared with these big bugs. Their stealings were as cheese-parings compared to the alices the syndicate got. And does any man alive suppose John Sherman is the saint not to have got his rake, too? Investigate! Give me only the chance and I'll show things that will make the Star fellows, Brady and all, forgotten the next minute. Four years the Robeson iniquities went on in the Navy Department, and the Lord only knows what has been going on elsewhere. Nobody seems to taink about this. I suppose the fact is mad with officials as has got Garfield has with Brady & Co. By the way Why not Tyner? Now, there's Tyner. He's overed all over with these things, and there he is right alongside Mr. James, looking like a ery saint! Wonder who it was he shared his oot with, that they dare not lay hands on him You say they're saving him up for something nice, do you? Ho know everything that Brad was doing; the truth is he was in Brady's place a good while, stood in his shoes as master of the business, and yet, Why not Typer?"

Mr. Conkiling Nominated for 1884

From the Konesa Coy Times Curcago, May 5 .- Col. A. J. Taylor, who is alack from Washington). " Hentlemen, when the Repub ican party goes before the public in four years from no it has got to be out to nerve. It has played possum twice and it won't win any more. We have got to come on square-food, hall the harmer to the cross, and fight. Then they asked him who would slay the masses. He splied. Boscoc conking. He is the only man we have set to captain the old guard." Where is the Captain himself?"

"You mean drant? Well, I am sorry to say it, by rant line weakened himself by accepting, or showing a disposition to accept, anything that was offered. We never can rely uses him any more. Conking is the con-ing leader of the Republican party. I know what I am talking about."

Stanley Matthews - A Sound Republican Opts From the New York Times. Neither on grounds of personal character no public record can the nomination be defend

GARFIELD'S STRUGGLE.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- "You ask me," said a new Republican Senator from a new State, "what I think of matters, particularly Garfield's counter blow. Viewed in the light of a prize fight, it was a blow well calculated to win applause; but in the light of one coordinate hand of the Government acting toward another. it is utterly indefensible. As the set of the President, it is wholly without excuse, and gives Conkling a positive advantage. This is either a prize fight or not. Garfield evidently thinks it is. Conkling takes a different view. I presume I am classed as a Garfield man. I certainly am to a certain extent. Nor am I an enemy to Conkling. I knew him in his own State. He is almost, if not entirely, a great man in the more perfect meaning. But, like most men he is not always right. In this controversy, however, I think him nearer right than Garfield. The Senate cannot endorse Garfield's assumption to 'get even' with it, to question the motives of Senators, in fact, to conduct this

The Weakness of his Cabinet-Robertson's

controversy as a prize fight, as he is doing. "Gen. Garfield has evidently been badly advised. He lacks good counsel. Here is where his Cabinet is specially weak, I'm not so certain that Blaine himself is not a wrecker in his intentions. After him there is no one in the Cabinet who lies awake nights on account of breakers ahead. If he did, he would show Garfield how to steer clear of them. Lincoin has a sound mind; there is a good deal in him, in fact—hut he is not a born politician. Hunt is no better than a haz of meal for anything. He is presumed, however, to be a respectable gentleman and a good enough Secretary of the Navy, as the navy happens to be. Windom is a Presidential aspirant and a nobody in managing national politics. MacVeach is smart enough, a chronic bolter, too cold-blooded to do anything generous or patriotic, and he hates Garfield; the latter fact being the mainspring to everything with him just now. James has a feeling for Conkling and some sense about what he does; but he doesn't see far, in fact, revolves in a small compass. So, you see, Garfield hasn't anybody to go to for advice."

You have forgotten Secretary Kirkwood." I said.

"Well I didn't mention him; didn't have who lies awake nights on account of breakers

"You have forgotten becreater attached and it said," Well, I didn't mention him; didn't have him in my mind; and why should I? Garfield might just as well consult a haystack. He sounts one on the list; the wonder being why was he placed there at all. So, you see, Garfield has no one to help him, and no one ever needed help more! He's as much a novice in national politices as he is in the higher matters requiring executive abilities."

was he placed there at all. So, you see, Garfield hiss no one to help him, and no one ever needed help more? He's as much a novice in national politices as he is in the higher matters requiring executive abilities."

"How can he improve his situation?" I asked. "Only by infusing ability into his Cabinet. There'll come changes before long. It is a bad wind up. As a friend to Garfield. I am mentioning his mistakes. His greatest has been his Cabinet, Grant made hardly worse blunders at the beginning. If Chandier is confirmed, that would perhaps help his difficulty. You say, how's that? Plainly enough, MacVengh, it is to be presumed, will execute the threat made to Garfield to resign in case Chandler is made Solictor-General. That may be a good reason why Senators will vote to confirm Chandler; for it may be safely assumed that then he would be Altorney-General in MacVengh's place. I don't know about his legal standing: it's respectable. I presume. He would be asafe adviser for Garfield on political matters as he understood them. I'm sure he wouldn't have advised a good many things from which Garfield's troubles have mainly come. About this matter I will say, when MacVengh told the President he would resign if Chandier was confirmed, his resignation ought to have been instantly demanded. When a Cahinet officer undertakes to dictate to the President, he should expect to be required to depart. It is a matter about which little has been said, but the failure by Garfield to ask for Mr. MacVengh's resignation has surprised not a few knowing the circumstances. MacVengh has been ever since, and is now, pletting and intriguing to defeat Chandler in the Senate, doing his utmost to circumvent the President, Garfield knows all this, but doesn't seem to know what belongs to his station in such matters. With the facts as I understand them, self-respect requires that he should demand MacVengh has been ever since, and is now, pletting and intriguing to befeat Chandler and they are likely to enter into the unhappy controversy. As

are nearly without hop-THE STAR RING TO BE INDICTED

WASHINGTON, May 10 .-- Brady, McGrew, Dorsey, and others connected officially, or as ontractors, with the Star service, publishters demanding investigation when the charges of corruption were recently made. They

rushed into print to repel imputations of jobbery and to assure the country that they had en defamed by a " reckless press." It is now proposed to accommodate these pa triots and their confederates, by submitting the proofs already secured, and such other evidence as may be collected to the Grand Jury at Washington, and to indict them for various

criminal offences. When that shall be done, Brady and Company will not only get all the investigation they professed to desire, but perhaps much more than will be comfortable. They will have full opportunity for vindication, and will doubtless be prepared to confront some of their former friends, who were negligently or purposely left

out in the cold.

The Star service thieves were not content with retting huge contracts raised and "expedited" enermously. They selected the Indian and other frontier Territories for their plundering operations, far removed from the walks of daily plife, and distant from official serviny. Postmasters to certify service were easily procured through Typer's office, and a colidding Sixth Auditor's office was prompt to pass every account of the corrupt crew, who had their headquarters in Brady's bureau.

We have already shown from the records that the route from Las Vegas to Vinita, which Brady put up from \$6,000 to \$150,000, was a daring swindle, and that no mail at all, according to the testimony of a special agent of the Post Office, passed over five-sixths of the route. It was a wholesale steal.

When the other big cases are made up from official information, it will be found that a number of them stand in the category of that above cited. In other words, and to speak plainly, the bulk of this raised and expedited service was nothing more than barefaced robbery.

The Ring could afford to keep attorneys and agents at Washington to do Brady's outside work, and to conquer the prejudices of members of Congress who were open to conviction. The last fight cost the combination a good deal of money, and, it is said, a list exists upon which Senators and Representatives appear apportuned at \$5,000 each, and both parties are represented.

With several millions at stake, the Ring could afford to be liberal. The belief exists that some at in the cold. The Star service thieves were not content with

portioned at \$5,000 each, and both parties are represented.

With several millions at stake, the Ring could affort to be therai. The belief exists that some of the patriots who made most noise in Congress in seeming opposition to the Star jobbery, but who, on a careful reading of their speeches, always reserved a door of retreat, were beneficiaries of this organized rascality. That trick has been successfully practised a long time by blustering "reformers" whose declamation invited proposals. They are now well known, and it is not unlikely, if the prosecutors in this business do their duty, the masks will be forn from some prominent laces. All the great Rings have heretofore escaped runishment when arraigned at Washington because there were always powerful influences to protect the regues.

In the present case near friends of Blaine, of Garfield, of Windom, and of Democratic and Republican members of Congress are deeply concerned in suppressing the truth and in preventing an exposure that would send some of them to the pentiontary.

The District Afformsy's office is not filled to attract confidence, and if the Department of Justice does not take charge of the intended presecutions and legisless of the intended presecutions and legisless of the intended

aural confidence, and if the Department of Justice does not take charge of the intended prosecutions and insist on thorough work,

prosecutions and insist on thorough work, these robbers may go unwhipped of justice, as others have done before them. But Mr. Mac-Vengh and his subordinates and the Administration entirely may expect to be held to storn account for default of duty in this matter. A little book called "The Story of Ireland"

appears to day, subtished by Osgond of Beaton. It is as simple as Cinderella, and is told by Mr. Boucleault, who stors from authority to authority, as he brings up one cident after another with the rhetoric of facts, in a very sensational manner. The book is sold at ten cents, and find its way into every hand. A boy can understanit, and most people will gather from its twenty-lour pages he exsence of a lifetime of reading on this subject.

Harper's Magazine for June makes its appearance with the wonted prompiness, and, it is hardly necessary to add, in the wonted perfection. Its articles are varied. They are interesting. They are accessible, its engravings are up to the mark. Enough said.

THE CENTENARY OF COWPENS.

To-day, in and near the town of Spartanburg, will be commemorated the hundredth anniversary of one of the most memorable of the minor battles of the American Revolution During the winter of 1778-79, the war, whose brunt had for nearly four years fallen on the Northern and Middle States, began to southward. The first marked sign of this movement, outside of the desultory operations n Florida, was the capture of Savannah, Dec 23, 1778, by a British expeditionary force from New York under Lieut,-Col. Campbell. The reduction of all Georgia followed in the spring: while Washington's attempt to recover Savan nah by the combined American and French forces of Lincoln and D'Estaing was bloodily repulsed in October, 1779. Lincoln retreated to Charleston, and this city was soon besieged by Sir Henry Clinton, who eagerly seized the opportunity to wipe out the memory of his repulse from Fort Moultrie earlier in the war. On the 10th of April, 1780, Clinton summoned the city to surrender; it obeyed May 12, after miserable defence. A panic seized the people of the State upon this event and the British columns for months marched almost unopposed

Congress, bastoning to repair these dispaters gave the command of the remnants of the Southern army to Gates, the hero of Saratoga and reënforced it. Gates immediately pressed southward to Camden, and there, Aug. 16, 1780. was totally routed by the British forces under Lord Cornwallis. The conquering General continued his march into North Carolina, arm ing and organizing the tories, and confiscating the property of loyalists. He received, how-ever, a severe check in the defeat of an independent raiding party under Ferguson at King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780. This victory ras the prelude to the battle of the Cowpens.

On the defeat of Gates at Camden he was suc ceeded by Gen. Greene, Washington's previous choice for the same command, Gen. Daniel Morgan was already a brigadier in Gates's army, with a detached command; and he con tinued his career under Greene by defeating, Dec. 30, 1780, a large party of Georgia tories, with severe loss. Lord Cornwallis, chafing up der this American success, put his army in motion to cut off Morgan's retreat. Morgan quickly saw the danger into which his advenurous spirit had led him, as Tarleton was pressing him with cavalry, and Cornwallis was narching to intercept his retreat toward Greene's main body. Morgan had been warned by Greene to be cautious, and his own officers whom he consulted, inclined to the opinion that he must avoid battle. But Tarleton pressed him closely, and Morgan resolved to try conclu sions at once with this smaller body of the enemy's command.

On a broad plain, near the northern boundary of South Carolina, and somewhat more than dozen miles from Spartanburg, where to-day's celebration takes place, the people of that region were wont to let their cows graze; the place was known as the cow pens. On the morning of Jan. 17, 1781, not far from this spot, Morgan's forces were encamped, when Parieton, after a march of a dozen miles, came up. The British commander had about eleven hundred men, and a couple of guns; Morgan, a rather smaller force. Tarleton charged, as oon as his line was formed, with his customary impetuosity, and flanked the Americans, who retreated a short distance. The ground, however, soon favored them, and the British, press ing on hastily, were caught in turn by a flank fire from the rallied Americans, and completely routed. In the pursuit, the greater part of Carleton's troops were captured; while the entire loss of Morgan was set at twelve killed and sixty wounded.

Though on a small scale, as we reckon battles in these days, this victory of the Cowpens was of great service to the patriot cause. Taricton was one of the best of Cornwallis's subordipates, and had ravaged the Carolinas until his name had become a terror. With a force slightly inferior Morgan bad almost annihi lated him, capturing his two field pieces and all his baggage, which latter was promptly burned, lest Lord Cornwallis, who was only twenty-five miles distant at Turkey Creek, should hurry forward and recapture it.

Morgan, however, was not molested. He made his way in safety across the Catawha, and he and the officers and men under him received the special thanks of Congress. A victory achieved under such circumstances is well worthy of centennial celebration. Circumstances compelled the postponement of the commemorative coremonies originally designed for Jan. 17, 1881; but the local enthusiasm has probably not diminished, and the memory of Morgan will receive the honors it so well merits.

Organization is Essential to Prevent Evil and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As your Bux shines for all, and as the rule to do as we would be dene unto admits of no exception with the well deve oped, will you please give a place in your paper for th A bill entitled "An act for the destruction of shunks and Indiana, with \$25 for each scalp of an Indian," has

recently been introduced in the House of Representa-tives of Colorado, and favorably reported on by the special committee. A Christian pastor has also published a letter saying that "the drift of sentiment in the West is for extermina-tion," and ex Secretary Schurz and in Association Hail, New York, before an assembly of eminent Christia

that " there is no alternative for the Indians but civiliation or extermination," which means they must re-nounce all which they hold sacred from their ancest ra for the adoption of creeds and customs of these who have deprayed and destroyed them for generations. Surely these horrible statements suggest that the various re ormatory associations for temperatice, woman's rights anti-monopoly, universal peace, and heredity institutes should unite in a call for a national convention to device methods by which a civilization worthy of themselves and which the Indians will gladly receive may be a tained by State and national legislation, and thus secure all the people in the full enjoyment of their rights irrespective of creed, race, color, or sex. Respectfully

Asstand, Jackson County, Oregon, April 28, 1881.

France All Around

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why all this protended surprise regarding the Star route developments! Did not Hayes's fraudulent administration is ein with the covering up of the Land Office fraid Were not Lippincett and Buxton indicted for their bux actions just at the circo of cranic's administration? It for admitted his villatiny and toring Just's evolute arainst Lippincett, but heither were ever breecht trial.

MAY 10.

MAY 10. MAY 10. The State of the Orange Groves of Louisiana.

Buras, Lower Coast, May 1 .- On the night of the 28th of December last the ice wave. after polarizate the North, struck the orange belt of Louisiana. In it is than six hours after its advent the thermometer indicated 22° les was formed several inches in the in and every orange on the trees in the runner stat Louisians was from hard. The whole of the market from was totally destroyed. It was improvided for was totally destroyed. It was improvided for the words after this event to estimate the amountainers done to the trees. Definition to any let be of the trees. eral weeks after this event to estimate the amount of among done to the trees. Including the tender the foliable to the trees. Including the tender there was a rise in the temperature, and in less that two sees a Canadian forest in winter. It is only now that two sees a Canadian forest in winter. It is only now that we discover to what extent our grows are damaged. The best cultivated plantations have suffered the most in medical close the sap had described before the trees, and trees are the sap had described before the trees as discovered with little or no damage. In southern Louisians, on the lower coarts of the Mississappin, no old trees are killed, but the finite are so shortened in as to render them infinitely for a tleast the years.

Young sweet tree grafted on sour stock as a governathing were killed to the rust.

A few of our most vigorous trees have blossoms, yet the indications are that not our tree in sity will be productive. The Louisians crop for itsel may be set does as amongs a complete failure.

It is reported in the North and in this State that the course cross in Fluid a law resisted his recontrees, and that the counting error with facilities the interest and the theory was a first the only wave to which a country by the sent and the state of the rust.

Next every purion of the country, but even the Mexico, and finally penetrated, the almost the regions, founding the codes and hanns croves of trial America. We appeal to our brother orange or fiverial for authorities information used the sub-which this article refers.

Reflections of One Not Confirmed. From the Chicago Tribune.

The ripest peach is lughest on the tree— and so this lab beyond the reach of his, Is dearest in my sight. Sweet direction A Judgeship to me where I worship how. It looms aloft where every eye may see— The ripest peach is high; at on the tree. Such fruitace as into job, I know, what I may not reach here from the orchard grass. Why—why do I not turn away in wrath And place some job here haveing in my path? Love a lower hunds hend with them—bul, al. in The ripest peach is highest on the Live.

STABLET MATTREWS Weak lungs are atrengthened, pleurisy pains relieved and asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. Jayne's Fx pecturant, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds.— BUNREAMA.

-According to architectural statistics, onty seven thousand nouses were built in Paris during

he reign of Napoteon III. ... The newspapers of Los Angeles, Cal. are tickled over the fact that a Roston meret

10,000 white blankets there and shipped there to Besse.

A great fête is being organized at Bros. sels in honor of Henri Conscience, the Flemish amor on the recasion of the publication of the 100th volume a

-After thirty years' absonce, Robert orn of Haverhill, Mass, came home the other day, and his first business was to kick over a tombstone that has

been exected to his memory many years be -The corn fields along the Missouri Valley are alive with flocks of gene, brant, and ducks. They are seen by religiond travellers to rise in flocks of thou

sands when disturbed by the noise of the trains -In proportion to population the taxation shigher in France than in England. In France it is \$6.25 per head, in England, \$4.35 The interest on the

-Ned Hanlan, the oarsman, has at last been vanguished; but it was not at the ear, the economic being puribatic. The victor was his brother, said the trouble arose from competition in the hotel business

-A drama written some years ago by King Oscar of Sweden upon an epinode that occurred in one of the wars waged between his country and Den mark is being prepared by his permission for presents tion on the stage in Germany. -Strict orders have been given by the

Russian Minister of Finance prohibiting the entry int the empire of nitro-glycerine, which is declared a Ge-ernment monopoly. This cornering of the market will only sharpen the wits of the Kihilista. -There is still running from the Plazza di Venezia to the entrance of the Vatican, in Rome, a line of onisibuses which has been running for fifty years, hey are rickety and dingy, and are drawn by mabby

The city has only two street tramways. -Algiers possesses a river of veritable nk. Two streams, one starting from a region where the soil is ferruntness, the other from a peat awamp meet and form the river, whose taky constituency is due to the mixing of the fron and gallic acid which the twatth-

utary streams respectively contain. -One of the last spasms of Presbyterian opposition to organ music in church worship is self rather feebly in Canada. A mesting of the Church Defense as sociation at Toronto was attended by only filteen person. int one of whom was a clergyman, and the Chaire

admitted that membership could not be obta-

-Jules Oppert is a Jew and a native of Germany. He was disqualified in that intellectual country by his descent and religion from pursuing a pressional career, and went to France. He has now been elected to a place smong the "immerial ferty" of French Academy for his researches and writings in the -Lord Beaconsfield is the only statesman

who has secupied the post of Prime Minister who has died in April Put died in January, and Earl Russell is May, but almost all the others died in the second bat of the year-Peel in July, Canning in August, Fox and We-lington in September, Palmersion in October, and Relourne in November. - The fine residence of the Dell family is on a corner in Nashville, Tenn. The senior Dell is a highly respected Methodist and advocate of total abel-

nence. He was disturbed a few evenings age by muse itses in the basement, and, going down to investigat ie found that his son had opened a barroom, with all to usual furniture and stock inside and a big signboard or -The great salt mines of Cracow in Poland employ 500 to 400 men at a time, and are, in fact, sude ground cities with streets, roads, and a large populate f human beings and horses. In these mines the natur

salt forms the sides, roofs, and floors of a series o leams from inrohes and lanterns on the toiling fleuand glittering white crystals, the scene is very striking -The absence of any clergyman, pries er rabbi at Lord Beaconsfield's deathbed seems to ha seriously disturbed the Irish papers. One of them, a crescent, symbol or sign of faith, there was nothing tell whether the dving man thought of Moses or Mohn

med or Christ. Unless the published marratives or corne very important particulars. Lord Beaconsfield of as dies a horse." -A vicar of a country parish in England had occasion lately to remoustrate with a lowly mem of his flock, who had regularly been conspicuous by thence from the celebration of the Holy Commun or his non-attendance. Hodge bazarded the excus if e didn't consider himself sufficiently, qualified to atter

"Why not?" urged the vicar; "you have been confirmed." "You, sir" replied Hodge, "and vaccination; but they neither of 'em took." -Apropos of Alphonse Daudet's referen to the white satin corsets of male visitors at Complet temp. Napoleon III. a gentleman writes to a French ser saper that he was ducated at a swell Vienna hoards ouse, where all the boys were stays. They were tight seed, his waist being eighteen inches; but so faring

experiencing any inconvenience, he emoved the per tion of tight lacing. He left it off on leaving school be believes that the practice is becoming common. The tobacco monopoly in France weight heaviest upon the poor man. The profits drawn for the Havana cicare amount to only 67 per cent of the value, but these squeezed out of ordinary amoking tucco amount to 507 per cent, and on ordinary said some servent. The cheapest on-king tubecocast the over a dullar a pound. Bismarca is now trying to into

duce a similar aystem in Germany, and the contensyst

ened by it overshadows in some places all other is are -It has lately been suggested that Quebo might be made an iron manufacturing city, owing to vicinity of the iron mines of St. The and Bair St. Paul which places the one has hither to been smelted ine taken from the mines. This necessitated the transcription the city of a vast quantity of coal. But now it proposed to bring the furnaces to the city, and corre-

shape of pig tron--No prince was ever a greater martyr his heirship than Prince Rutoph of Austria Leate was ruthlessly crammed into his brain, which ratened from sheer indigestion with softness. E and got bitten with a taste for natural history. The thed him to lead a wild life in woods and sa mount He has written a back on the entomology of the Card thinns with an narroinctory account of how he rough it in his seion ifte exencions.

The collision case of the Hannah vs. to Fortune of War was on trod, Baron charmed orest aspirated presiding. In summary up the Judge of "You see, gentlemen, the Firtune of War was too down Channel close hansel on the part tack. southwest freeze blowing, when she sighted the A By the way. Mr. R. works of control for plantiff, name of this wasser has been propositions and other that I don't know whether it is the Anna or the Bi-nah." I I was the Hannah, my lord, but it dropped b B in the choice of the Channah.

Miss Leachman of New Albany, In oft mainting morning tracks Resemblation said shows e around herself with a beavy whip, manage counter her victim in a public place, and fall the across his accountages. He heartsted to strike A with and her explicit would have been an entire victory of been for her brother, who had been being close to not of her in case of need. He madvernamestran-one if, and was threshold by Leven can be seened and protected and to a howestall

The Khedive of Egypt himself @ not certainly be obtained with extravagants from render or his private a bites to the Expitiationals ers, three years ago, lest boin a poor man, and the this weeps him poor by the amount assigned as have with keeps him to set by the amount awarded so not list. One threshold thousand points so maximized income for an Oriental potentate, the sould list who in 1800 a one spent \$1,2 on zero on the entertailed of the visitors who came to the opening of the Sackfall His Highness's relations, however, are movemant to the came of the property of the sackfall prove a somewhat buildensons agreed age. Teamy of the came for the came of the came o inforent from lies in all uncluding the ex-Knediss D - The Russian Foreign Office, accor-

ing to the Loofs Work, was entroly 20, pleased at the departure of Lori tenteria flow discountains for the recognized in the Amhassador at St. Petershing a stateman who spite of his shave manner, it was impossible either capole or to hally. Lord Radion spaced neither pr nor express in cultivating Hose an wo sto, but will us and Lady Duffering a social to gute, the result no British Employs our trees the matter would Not one recor out good tecting was ever descripted

-Gen. Von der Tann, who died sudder the other fact, was one or the most purpose of de Generals. In 1840 by ind the voluntarian Scho-Holstein against their industry upon a falantia gratical among a stroward in 1870 at West, a lar-for use. The name of Gen. Von the Tann was 1880 bay familiar to the unhabitants of the Arbeitst Beauce, and the Person but toward and the Revent the Crown Princ, at the head of the Bayaran comwhich set fire to Hatelies. They express (or Failly at Planmont, and they were reposed by Change at Colliners and Paley. The inhabitant the Catholic gently were expressed to but. Tannicible exalts and the out and trick the latter. Von der Tann's corps louted the chaut wherever they passed, and their General, who he taste for currouttles, did not attempt to hold them back